

## GEN. MILES KILLED.

A Bloody Battle Fought at Pine Ridge Agency.

## MANY KILLED ON BOTH SIDES.

The Troops Driven Into the Agency Which Was Surrounded by the Indians and It Is Believed That Another Indian Massacre Will Go on Record Never Before Equaled—Communication Entirely Cut Off, Which Is Evidence That the Worst Can Be Expected.

RESERVE, Neb., Jan. 6.—A dispatch we received here late yesterday evening from the Pine Ridge agency, announcing that a great battle was in progress between the troops and the hostile Indians. The information was that the Indians had surrounded the agency, and that the troops were being driven back. A desperate battle ensued and hundreds of the savages were killed, while losses to the soldiers was also very heavy.



Gen. Miles himself is reported to have been killed in the fight. The soldiers were driven into the agency, which was then surrounded by the Indians. Troops have been sent to the rescue and the result is awaited with the most intense anxiety. The greatest excitement prevails and it is feared that another Custer massacre will go on record.

The apprehensions concerning the fate of the soldiers increase as time passes without further information concerning the battle, it being feared that all sources of communication are cut off and that the Indians are in possession of the agency. The Indians are reported to have fought like demons, murdering and scalping all the wounded soldiers whom they encountered. It is supposed that the cavalry were involved into an ambush and that the Indians obtained advantage in this way.

Not Confirmed in Washington. Washington, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received from Gen. Schofield from Gen. Miles at 6:55 yesterday evening, indicated that there had been no battle with the Indians yesterday. This was the last dispatch received at the war department.

DEATH OF EMMA ABBOTT. The Chicago Stage Lost One of Its Brightest Stars.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 6.—Emma Abbott, the famous city yesterday morning at the Salt Lake. The body will be taken to Chicago. Her father, Dr. E. H. Abbott, who lives in Minneapolis, Minn., will go to Chicago to meet the remains.

Death of Miss Abbott was caused by a heart attack. She was 29 years old. She was a native of Chicago and had been in Salt Lake for some time. She was a very popular actress and had been in the city for some time.

Her father, Dr. E. H. Abbott, who lives in Minneapolis, Minn., will go to Chicago to meet the remains. She was a very popular actress and had been in the city for some time. She was a native of Chicago and had been in Salt Lake for some time.

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## AMONG THE TOILETS.

The Switzer's Case at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The strike of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad switchmen, inaugurated about four weeks ago, came to a sensational climax at a late hour last night. Grand Master Switzer, of the Switchmen's National Association, arrived in this city yesterday morning. A stormy meeting was held last night, and he held the expulsion from the organization of twenty-eight of the men implicated in the Baltimore strike. Mr. Switzer declared that the organizers presented by the Pittsburgh railroaders were unconstitutional, and declared them null and void.

Among those officially expelled by Mr. Switzer, is the master of the Pittsburgh lodge. The expulsion of the local master caused much indignation among many of the members of the organization, and considerable difficulty was experienced in the election of a new master. It is stated that steps will at once be taken to bring about a speedy change of affairs.

Failed to Agree. SCOTSDALE, Pa., Jan. 6.—A conference was held here yesterday between the coke-oven employees and the operators to settle next year's wage scale. The eight-hour day is demanded by the men as well as weight scales on all tripplers. These two points will be made the basis for a fight on the part of the employees. The operators met and prepared an answer, and handed it to the labor officials. In the answer they refuse the demands and ask a reduction on account of the depressed condition of the market. They state that the demands of the men are unreasonable and will not be granted. Another conference will be held shortly.

Miners' Strike Feared. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The conference between the coal operators and the committee representing the miners was brought to an abrupt termination by one of the operators withdrawing and declining to treat with the miners except as individuals. The miners are more determined than ever, and say that the scale proposed by them must be adopted, or a strike will be inaugurated. If the latter plan is adopted, 17,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

Refused to Pay an Advance. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.—The Millvale iron works at Millvale, have been indefinitely closed by the company. The mill was closed because the men running the engines and the firemen demanded an advance of twenty-five cents per day, which the firm did not feel disposed to grant.

## HOUSE AND SENATE.

Proceedings of Both Branches of the National Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the house yesterday the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. The motion to suspend the rules to pass the bill for retiring mates in the navy was lost—88 to 101. The rules were suspended and the senate bill for a building at Danville, Ill., was passed, also bill for a building at Richmond, Ky., and bill for the relief of the owners of the bark Xenophon.

In the senate the credentials of Senator-elect Dubois, of Idaho, were placed on file, and Senator McConnell, of Idaho, was sworn in. The conference report on the Pennsylvania railroad bill came up for action. When the election bill came up, by a vote of 31 to 29 laid it aside and took up the finance committee's bill, which was debated at length by Messrs. Sherman, Reagan and others.

Monument to General Spinner. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—A movement will probably be started here for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Gen. Spinner, ex-treasurer of the United States. It is proposed to erect the memorial from funds contributed wholly by women employed in the government service, because Gen. Spinner is claimed, first suggested the general employment of women in the Federal Department, although women were employed in the Philadelphia mint before the suggestion was made.

## Justice Brown Installed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The installation of Justice Henry L. Brown, of Michigan, as associate justice of the United States, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Supreme Court room. The ceremony was held in a grand hall.

## Republican Senators Cautioned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Republican senators last night determined to proceed with the consideration of the financial measure under existing rules, and to let it pass if it works out.

## Getting a Head About Natural Gas.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 6.—The residents of this town are at this time very much interested in the discovery of the night of the gas. The gas was discovered in the town of El Paso, Tex. The gas was discovered in the town of El Paso, Tex. The gas was discovered in the town of El Paso, Tex.

Injured by Bursting Tire. Wheel. GREENSBORO, N. C., Jan. 6.—A man was injured yesterday by a burst tire on his car. The man was injured by a burst tire on his car. The man was injured by a burst tire on his car.

## FUR SEAL QUESTION.

More Light Thrown on the Behring Sea Trouble.

LETTERS SENT TO CONGRESS.

The President Makes Public the Concluding Correspondence Between the United States and Great Britain Up to Date, Touching the Fur Seal Question in the Behring Sea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The president yesterday afternoon sent to congress the concluding correspondence between the United States and Great Britain up to date, touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea.

The correspondence embraces a letter dated Aug. 2, 1890, from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister here, in reply to Secretary Blaine's letter of last July, maintaining that the United States derived from Russia, rights of jurisdiction over the waters of Behring sea to a distance of one hundred miles from the coast.

Lord Salisbury in his letter contends in brief: That England refused to admit any part of the Russian claim asserted by the ukase of 1821 of maritime jurisdiction, and exclusive right of fishing throughout the whole extent of Behring sea as far north as Behring straits; that the treaties of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and the United States and Russia, were regarded on both sides as a renunciation on the part of Russia of that claim in its entirety, and that though Behring straits were known and specifically provided for, Behring sea was not known by that name at the time, but was regarded as a part of the Pacific ocean.

Lord Salisbury, in support of this contention, and that the United States at that time took the same view of this Russian claim, quotes from the protest of John Quincy Adams, in 1823, then secretary of state, to the Russian representative here, in which he wrote: "From the tenor of the ukase the pretensions of the imperial government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, on the Asiatic coast, to the latitude of fifty-one degrees north on the western coast of the American continent; and they assume the right of interfering with the navigation and the fishery of all other nations to the extent of one hundred miles from the whole of that coast."

The United States cannot admit no part of these claims. The right of navigation and of fishing is perfect and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times, since the peace of 1783, throughout the whole extent of the southern ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and exclusions of the territorial jurisdictions, which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, are confined to certain islands north of the fifty-fifth degree of latitude, and have no existence on the continent of America."

After quoting further from later correspondence on the same question, Lord Salisbury denies that Great Britain ever admitted by act or sufferance the extraordinary claim of maritime jurisdiction contained in the ukase of 1821, and says: "The enclosed copies of correspondence, extracted from the archives of this office, make it very difficult to believe that Mr. Blaine has not been altogether left in error."

In regard to the government formally protesting against the ukase on its first issue, as contrary to the acknowledged law of nations, but that the Russian government gave a verbal assurance that the claim of jurisdiction would not be exercised. In the subsequent negotiations great importance was attached to obtaining a more formal disavowal of the claim in the manner least hurtful to Russian susceptibilities, but so as effectively to prohibit its revival. And this security the British government undoubtedly considered that both they and the United States had obtained by the convention of 1824 and 1825.

Lord Salisbury's letter concludes as follows: "The answer, therefore, to the question as to which Mr. Blaine's contention is correct is that the ukase of 1821 is a nullity, and that the right of navigation and of fishing in the waters of Behring sea is a common right of all nations, and that it is impossible to maintain that a people has the right to fish, catch and take in Behring sea, or to occupy and settle in Behring sea, or to hold Behring sea as a nation from the mere fact that for a certain number of years it has not stated the subjects of that nation to exercise it."

It must be remembered that British Columbia has come into existence as a colony at a comparatively recent date, and that the first considerable influx of population came thirty years ago, and did not begin the immediate development of the fur trade.

I have to request that you will send me a copy of the ukase of 1821, and of its interpretation by Mr. Blaine. You will state that he has no desire to see the United States and Great Britain at war, and that he is not a party to the war. He is not a party to the war. He is not a party to the war.

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ated by the government of the United States in defense of American rights in the Behring sea. Legal and diplomatic questions, he says, are often found after a prolonged discussion to depend on the settlement of a single point. Such is the judgment of the president, is the position in which the United States and Great Britain find themselves in the pending controversy, touching the true construction of the Russo-American and Anglo-Russian treaties of 1824 and 1825.

Great Britain, Secretary Blaine says, contends that the phrase "Pacific ocean" as used in the treaties, was intended to include, and does include, the body of water which is now known as the Behring sea. The United States contends that the Behring sea was not mentioned, or even referred to in either treaty, and was in no sense included in the phrase "Pacific ocean." If Great Britain can maintain her position that the Behring sea at the time of the treaties with Russia of 1824 and 1825 was included in the Pacific ocean, the government of the United States has no well grounded complaint against her. If, on the other hand, this government can prove beyond all doubt that the Behring sea, at the date of the treaties was not included in the phrase "Pacific ocean" then the American case against Great Britain is complete and undeniable.

The dispute prominently involves the meaning of the phrase "northwest coast," or "northwest coast of America." Lord Salisbury assumes that the "northwest coast" has but one meaning, and that it includes the whole coast stretching northward to the Behring straits. The contention of this government is that by long prescription the "northwest coast" means the coast of the Pacific ocean south of the Alaskan peninsula, or south of the sixtieth parallel of north latitude.

Secretary Blaine contends that the phrase "northwest coast," has been well known and widely recognized in popular usage in England and America, from the date of the first trading to that coast, about 1784, and includes precisely the area which has been steadily maintained by this government in the pending discussion. Mr. Blaine then quotes from the treaties between Great Britain and Russia, and the United States and Russia, and insists that throughout the whole correspondence connected with the formation of the treaties, there was no reference to any distinctive name for Behring sea, for the simple reason that the negotiation had no reference whatever to Behring sea, but was entirely confined to a "strip of land" on the northwest coast extending from Mount Elias down to Prince of Wales island, on the British North America coast, and to the waters of the Pacific ocean adjacent thereto.

He reminds Lord Salisbury that Behring sea was, at the time, referred to, a recognized name for that body of water, and refers to a list of authentic maps 105 in number, published prior to 1825, on every one of which the body of water now known as Behring sea was plainly distinguished by a name separate from the Pacific ocean, and then asks if it is possible that Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning, parties to negotiating the treaties, with this cloud of witnesses, would simply include this body of water in the phrase "Pacific ocean," and make no allusion whatever to it as a separate sea?

"When we contemplate," Secretary Blaine says, "the minute particularity, the tedious verbiage, the duplications and repetitions employed to secure unmistakable plainness in framing a fact of this great magnitude could have been omitted from the instructions written by Mr. Adams and Mr. Canning as secretaries for foreign affairs in their respective countries—impossible that such a fact could have escaped the notice of Mr. Middleton and Count Nesselrode, of Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Polk, who were the negotiators of the two treaties. It is impossible, that in the Anglo-Russian treaty Count Nesselrode, Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Polk could have taken sixteen lines to repeat the titles and honors they had received from their respective sovereigns, and not even suggest the insertion of one line, or even word to secure so valuable a grant to England as the full freedom of the Behring sea."

Secretary Blaine quotes from the treaties of 1824-25 and from correspondence of the negotiators of these treaties to prove that there was no misunderstanding about what was meant by the "northwest coast," and that it referred to the continent of America between the fifth and sixtieth degrees of north latitude.

Secretary Blaine points to an argument of great weight against the assumption of Lord Salisbury, that the phrase "Pacific ocean" used in the treaties was intended to include the waters of the Behring sea, in the fact of the great money value of Alaska and the waters of the Behring sea with their fisheries, and the further fact that the enormous profits of the Russian-American company in the fur trade of Behring sea continued under the Russian flag for more than forty years after the treaties had been concluded.

"American and English ships," he says, "in greatly numbers during this whole period annually visited and traded on the northwest coast on the Pacific ocean. And yet of all these vessels of the United States and Great Britain, not one ever sought to disturb the fur fisheries of the Behring sea or along its coast, either of the continent or of the islands. So far as known, it is believed that neither American nor English ships ever attempted to take one fur seal at the Behring sea, or on the open waters of Behring sea during that time. To one hundred mile limit was made, and this limit was preserved for that purpose by all the maritime nations that sent vessels to the Behring waters."

Russia had given the same rights, in fact rights of larger scope than are now enjoyed by the American companies, to the Russian-American company for three periods of twenty years each without a protest from the British government, without a single interference from British ships, and for these reasons, he adds: "This government again insists that Great Britain and the United States recognized, respected and obeyed the authority of Russia in the Behring sea; and did it for more than forty years after the treaties with Russia were negotiated. It still remains for England to explain why she persistently violates the same rights when transferred to the ownership of the United States."

Referring to some elementary principles of international law touching the freedom of the seas, alluded to by Lord Salisbury, Secretary Blaine refers to the fact that the British parliament in 1815 enacted a law for the purpose of making the detention of Napoleon on the island of St. Helena more secure, assuming to exclude the ships of any nationality, not only from landing on the island, but forbidding them from hovering within three leagues of the coast of the island. The British government, Mr. Blaine says, thus assumed "exclusive and absolute control over a considerable section of the South Atlantic ocean, lying directly in the path of the world's commerce, near the capes which mark the southernmost points of both hemispheres, over the waters which for centuries had connected the shores of all continents, and afforded the commercial highway from and to all the ports of the world. The body of water thus controlled in the form of a circle nearly fifty miles in diameter, was scarcely less than 2,000 square miles in extent; and whatever ship dared to tarry or hover within this area might, regardless of its nationality, be forcibly seized and summarily forfeited by the British king."

It is hardly conceivable, Mr. Blaine adds, that the same nation which exercised this authority in the broad Atlantic, over which, at that very time, 800,000,000 of people made their commercial exchanges, should deny the right of the United States to assume control over a limited area, for a fraction of each year, in a sea which lies far beyond the line of trade, whose silent waters were never clogged by a commercial prow, whose uninhabited shores have no port of entry and could never be approached on a land, full errand under any other flag than that of the United States.

If Great Britain considers this precedent of objection to navigable waters too remote for present quotation, he invites her attention to one still in existence. "Even to-day," he adds, "while her majesty's government is aiding one of her colonies to destroy the American seal fisheries, another colony, with her consent, has established a pearl fishery in an area of the Indian ocean 600 miles wide. And so complete is the assumption of power that a license fee is collected from the vessels engaged in the pearl fisheries in the open ocean. The asserted power goes to the extent of making foreign vessels that have procured their pearls far outside the three mile limit, pay a heavy tax when the vessels enter an Australian port to land their cargoes and refit. Thus the foreign vessel is hedged in on both sides, and is bound to pay the tax under British law."

Secretary Blaine in closing says: "In the judgment of the president nothing of importance would be settled by proving that Great Britain conceded no jurisdiction to Russia over the seal fisheries of the Behring sea. It might as well be proved that Russia conceded jurisdiction to England over the river Thames. By doing nothing in either case is anything asked of the other. 'Concession,' as used here, means simply acquiescence in the rightfulness of the title and that is the only form of concession which Russia asked of Great Britain or which Great Britain gave to Russia."

"The second offer of Lord Salisbury to arbitrate amounts simply to a submission of the question whether any country has a right to extend its jurisdiction more than one marine league from the shore; no one disputes that, as a rule; but the question is whether there may not be exceptions whose enforcement does not interfere with those highways of commerce which the necessities and usage of the world have marked out. Great Britain, when she desired an exception, did not stop to consider or regard the inconvenience to which the commercial world might be subjected. Her exception placed an obstacle in the highway between continents. The United States, in producing the seal fisheries, will not interfere with a single sail of commerce on any sea of the globe. It will mean something tangible in the present's opinion, if Great Britain will consent to arbitrate the real questions which have been under discussion between the two governments for the last four years."

These issues, as submitted by Secretary Blaine, in brief are: What right, if any, in Behring sea were conceded Great Britain by the treaties; and what are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in Behring sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits, and whether such rights grow out of the cession by Russia or any special rights of jurisdiction held by her in the fisheries of Behring sea.

The repeated assertions, Secretary Blaine says, that the government of the United States demands that the Behring sea be proclaimed more claims are without foundation. The government, he says, has never claimed it and never desired it. It is equally erroneous that the same that the United States does not lack authority, according to law, for holding a small section of the Behring sea for the protection of the fur seal. Control of a comparatively restricted area of water for that one special purpose does not mean the equivalent of holding the sea, or any part thereof, for all purposes. Nor is it by any means possible to obtain a title to Great Britain's right to make in the south Atlantic, nor to forbid an interference that sent vessels to the Behring waters."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

with the common law of the sea as it is maintained by British authority to-day in the Indian ocean.

## OHIO STATE NEWS.

Items Gathered Especially For Buckeye Readers.

## AN INVESTIGATION ASKED FOR.

Seventy Citizens of Crawford County Request the State Auditor to Examine Into the Affairs of Their County Auditor and Treasurer—Other State Dispatches.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—Auditor of State Poe has received a petition from seventy citizens of Crawford county asking that he appoint an accountant to examine the auditor's and treasurer's office. The petition is based upon the official report of the annual examiners.

Among other things the report shows that vouchers were issued to A. J. High, the retiring auditor, on six ditches amounting to \$2,000.43, and none of these items were entered among the bills allowed by the commissioners. Of this amount \$1,964 was returned to the treasury upon demand by the examiners. The examiners further found that the county commissioners had allowed the county surveyor \$1 per day for his assistants, instead of \$1.25 as provided by law.

While the committee accuses no official of misappropriating funds, they recommend that the commissioners should exercise the greatest care in the allowance of fees; also that a "searching examination" be made for the best interests of the county.

Accordingly, Auditor Poe appointed C. W. Webster, ex-auditor of Delaware county, to investigate the alleged fee grabblers.

## Income Asylum Report.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—Superintendent D. A. Morse, of the Columbus asylum for the insane, makes some startling statements in his annual report. He discusses the subject of governing patients. Dr. Morse is a disbeliever in the claims made by certain former officials of the Columbus asylum, to the effect that they ruled the patients without punishment or personal violence. He calls attention to the claims made by the institution on a basis of complete non-restraint and in this connection says:

"One superintendent whom it three-fourths of the time with his own hands subdued patients with a towel applied over the mouth, choking them into submission, and the gentleman who makes these claims of non-restraint had, in another institution under his care, a most extensive system of 'ducking' carried on, the daughter of the president of the board of trustees being frequently a victim. The assistant physician in the wards where this occurred is now in charge of an institution where the old system of 'tripping' or 'taking down,' was extensively carried on."

The current expenses of the institution have amounted to \$152,534.91, and as the appropriation was insufficient a deficiency fund was created.

## New Incorporations.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 6.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state yesterday as follows: The Olentangy club, Columbus; (Claus Shear company, Fremont, increase \$5,000 to \$15,000; Tubular Axle company, Amherst, \$125,000; Burt Flint Bottle company, Findlay, \$45,000; Fredonia Manufacturing company, Youngstown, \$30,000; Wagner Axtrap Manufacturing company, Cleveland, change of name to the Wagner Manufacturing company; Akron Printing and Engraving company, Akron, \$150,000; Belleville Manufacturing company, Louisville, \$25,000; Oak Harbor Gas company, Oak Harbor, \$20,000; David's Cemetery association, Van Buren township, Montgomery county; Home Building and Loan company, Toledo, increase of capital stock from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

## Duerber Watch Company Assigns.

CANTON, O., Jan. 6.—The announcement that the Duerber Watch company has made an assignment has caused a sensation here. The Duerber company have extensive works at Canton, having been moved here from Newport, Ky. The assignment was made at Canton, and the nominal assets are \$1,200,000, with liabilities including preferences at \$450,000. The failure is attributed to the stringency in the money market and their relations to the Hamilton Watch company.

## Claims Against a Railroad.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 6.—There was quite a flurry among the railroads and attorneys here yesterday. In the receivership case of the Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, the attorneys of the Baltimore and Ohio filed a cross petition asking for a judgment of \$1,577 for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio tracks, stations, water, etc. John C. Goetz, of Dayton, who filed a claim against the Baltimore, Fort Wayne and Chicago for \$1,577,000 for use and expenses.

## Kentucky Central Railroad Sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—At a special meeting of the Louisville and Nashville directors, yesterday, the purchase of the Kentucky Central railroad was ratified and the property taken possession of. The following directors of the Kentucky Central were elected: M. H. Smith, J. B. Probst, William Mertens, J. A. Horsey, Thomas Rutledge and E. Norton. M. H. Smith was elected president of the Kentucky Central, and A. W. Morris, secretary and treasurer. H. E. Huntington remains vice president.

## Drowned While Skating.

KEYPORT, N. J., Jan. 6.—Three young men were drowned while skating on Kullin's pond Sunday. They were in the center of the pond when the ice gave way and they went under. Their names are Edward and Henry Spies, and Harry Slover, aged 19, 15 and 20. Their bodies were recovered.

## The Weather.

Local snows in northeast, fair in southwest portion; westerly winds; warmer in eastern, stationary in western portion.

## A Family Matter.

Prout Dime—I do not see how you could think of marrying into such a common place family as that.

Romantic Daughter—Oh, I'm not going to marry into my family; he's going to marry into our family.—New York Weekly.

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy. Like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood, makes the weak strong, restores health. Try it now.

How wretched is the man who has fallen a victim to Bismuth, Indigestion, Salt Headache, or other ailment, with all the attendant evils. Look upon the picture. For many, being tired of the picture, have been cured by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a constitutional remedy, which purifies the blood, makes the weak strong, restores health. Try it now.

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